116001

9/29/80

1. Chemical:

Triclopyr

2. Formulation:

99.0%

3. Citation:

Wildlife International Ltd. (1979). Eight-Day Dietary LC_{50} - Mallard Duck. September 19. Acc. No. 242368.

4. Reviewed By:

Carol Matti Natella
Wildlife Biologist
EEB/HED

5. Date Reviewed:

September 29, 1980

6. Test Type:

Eight-Day Dietary LC_{50} - Mallard Duck

7. Reported Results:

The LC_{50} of Triclopyr is estimated to be greater than 5,620 ppm.

8. Reviewer's Conclusions:

The study is scientifically sound and indicates that Triclopyr is practically non-toxic to birds. The study does fulfill the requirements for an eight-day avian dietary LC_{50}.

Material/Methods

Test Procedures

At 14 days of age, the birds were randomly assigned to the treatment groups outlined below without regard to sex.

Treatment	Pens	Birds/Pen	Concentration (ppm)
Control	5	10	Basal diet only
Standard (Dieldrin)	5	10	72, 100, 139, 193, 269
Experimental	5	10	562, 1,000, 1,780, 3,160, 5,620

The experimental material and dieldrin were dissolved in corn oil. Throughout the eight-day study, the temperature was maintained at 75°F and the photoperiod was fourteen hours of light per day.

Body weights were recorded by pen at initiation and termination of the study. Feed consumption was recorded by pen during the five day exposure period. Symptoms of toxicity and mortality were recorded daily throughout the study.

Statistical Analyses

The LC_{50} for the Dieldrin standard was calculated by Probit analysis.

Discussion/Results

There were no mortalities in any negative control group. All birds were normal in both appearance and behavior throughout the test period.

There were no mortalities at any dosage level of Triclopyr tested. At the 3,160 ppm dosage level, some lethargy was noted on Days 4 and 6. At the highest dosage level (5,620 ppm), lethargy became apparent on Day 3, and lethargy, loss of coordination and lower limb weakness were noted on Day 4. One bird at this dosage level was also noted as lethargic on Day 6. There was a reduction in feed consumption and body weight gain at the 3,160 ppm dosage level, and a marked reduction in feed consumption and body weight gain at the 5,620 ppm dosage level.

The LC_{50} of Triclopyr is estimated to be greater than 5,620 ppm.

Reviewer's Evaluation

A. Test Procedure

The test procedure complies with EPA guidelines (March 7, 1980).

B. Statistical Analysis

No statistical analyses were performed on the results of this study, since no mortality occurred.

C. Conclusions

1. Category: Core
2. Rationale: N/A
3. Repairability: N/A